

*Foundry*  
Pendleton and Boardman (Lombard Ironworks and  
Supply Company), (American Foundry)  
636 11th Street  
Augusta  
Richmond County  
Georgia

HAER GA-10A

HAER,  
GA,  
123-AUG,  
50B -

PHOTOGRAPH

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

## HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD

PENDLETON AND BOARDMAN (Lombard Iron Works and Supply Company)  
(American Foundry)  
HAER GA-10A

Location: 636 - 11th Street  
Augusta, Georgia  
Richmond County  
UTM:  
Quad:

Date of Construction: c. 1867 (original structure)

Present Owners: Clarence Mobley Construction Company  
610 - 11th Street  
Augusta, Georgia

Present Use: Fabrication of steel for bridges, as part of  
the Augusta Iron and Steel Works, Inc.

Significance: This foundry and machine works was the second  
such operation to be established on the second  
level of the Augusta Canal. It gradually grew  
in size until it was merged by George R.  
Lombard into the Lombard Iron Works and Supply  
Company. This establishment became Georgia's,  
and also one of the Nation's, largest such  
operations at the turn of the century.

Historian: Robert C. Jorgensen, 1977

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PENDLETON AND BOARDMAN

William Pendleton and Henry M. Boardman established a foundry and machine works in 1867 known as Pendleton and Boardman. [1] Pendleton came to Augusta to superintend the Confederate Powder Works [2] with previous experience at the Tredegar Iron Works. Boardman's background is not known. The two men set up a small operation along the second level of the Augusta Canal "with small and poorly arranged shops." [3] The canal provided the works with approximately 15 horsepower for the operation of its machines. Boardman died in 1875, and the firm's title changed to Pendleton and Penny, then to the Pendleton Brothers when William's brother John became involved with the firm in 1878.

During these years, improvements to the physical structures were made, creating well planned large machine shops and a foundry. Thirty to forty men were employed in the manufacture of steam engines, general mill findings and gearing, leather and gum belting, brass work, and piping for water or steam. The company also made turbine water wheels, reaping and mowing machines, woodworking machinery, and threshing and farming machines, and it repaired boilers and engines. Castings, iron fronts, and railings were also produced. [4]

In 1882, Charles F. Lombard became the firm's proprietor and William Pendleton became superintendent. [5] The company's name was changed to Pendleton Foundry and Machine Works. The physical plant was expanded as business increased, and by 1893 the complex included a main building of brick, 60' x 100', with a 20' x 40' "L" attached; a foundry, 40' x 100';

and a blacksmith's shop and storehouse, 20' x 40'.

After acquiring the property, Lombard improved the water power system to provide up to 28 horsepower for the works' machinery. Auxiliary steam power was available for use during periods of high water, when the turbines could not operate properly. The company's manufacturing equipment included lathes, planers, saws, surface grinding machinery, and cotton seed hullers. Architectural iron work, including store fronts, railings, stairs, shafting, pulleys, hangers, cotton presses, and machinery, was manufactured; railroad castings and boiler and engine repair were specialties. The firm employed 42 skilled workmen with total annual wages of \$15,000 and manufactured products valued at \$40,000 annually. [6]

By the mid-1890's, the company no longer operated under its earlier name. Various sources suggest that the Pendleton Foundry and Machine Works was purchased and merged with the George R. Lombard and Company in 1894 when this company incorporated under the name Lombard Iron Works and Supply Company on October 15, 1894. [7] The operation of the old Pendleton and Boardman works became an integral part of the new Lombard Iron Works, which quickly expanded into one of Augusta's most prized industries. [8] [See Hight and MacMurphy (Lombard Iron Works and Supply Company), HAER Report 1977, for an account of the development of the merged companies.]

FOOTNOTES

1. The Augusta Exchange, compiler, The Industrial Advantages of Augusta, Georgia (Augusta: The Akehurst Publishing Co., 1893), pp. 65-66.
2. See Historic American Engineering Record, Augusta Canal Survey, Report No. 3, Sibley Manufacturing Company, footnote #15, for a description of the Confederate Powder Works.
3. John L. Maxwell, Pleasant A. Stovall, and T. R. Gibson, Handbook of Augusta (Augusta: Chronick and Constitutionalist Book and Job Printing Est., 1878), p. 27.
4. Ibid.
5. The transactions which brought about this change are not known. Lombard had previously worked at the George R. Lombard and Company iron works for ten years.
6. The Augusta Exchange, The Industrial Advantages..., pp. 65-66; and the Augusta Chronicle, 9 October 1887.
7. The incorporators were George R. Lombard, John G. Van Pelt, George P. Welch, S. A. Kenduct, George F. Broadhurst, John R. Shumate, J. B. Stoughton, and J. G. Belding. Capital stock was set at \$100,000 with the capability to increase to \$500,000. Office of the Richmond County Superior Court clerk, "Incorporations," Book 1, pp. 283-290. The 1895-1896 City Directory did not list Pendleton Foundry and Machine Works.

Addendum to :  
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